



## **OPFOR Operations**





### Mandates

- White Paper: Future Operational Environment
- Full Spectrum OPFOR
- · Focus on why and how, not what
- Adaptation and Asymmetry
- Composite Model
- •Some things must go!





### Things to Remember

- Driven by Training Outcomes
- •Not Threat: OPFOR!
- Good OPFOR -> Good Army
- Diverse Audience





### **Doctrinal Structure**

- •FM 2-100 OPFOR Doctrinal Framework and Strategy
  •Author's Draft Completed Nov 00
- •FM 2-100.1 OPFOR Operations
  •Initial Draft Completed Jan 01
- FM 2-100.2 OPFOR TacticsIn preparation
- •FM 2-100.3 OPFOR Unconventional Operations
  •Author's Draft Completed Sep 00





### **Creating Opportunity**

- Information Warfare
- Selective denial of Situational Awareness
- Use of complex terrain
- Freedom of movement operations (feint/demonstration, ambush)





# OPFOR Operational Operation





### OPFOR Operational Design

**Operational Patterns** 

**Regional Operations** 

**Transition Operations** 

**Adaptive Operations** 

**Operational Purpose** 

Attack to Destroy Attack to Seize Attack to Expel

Defense to Destroy
Defense to Preserve
Defense to Deny

**Operational Courses of Action** 

Attack

Massed Dispersed

**Limited Objective Attack** 

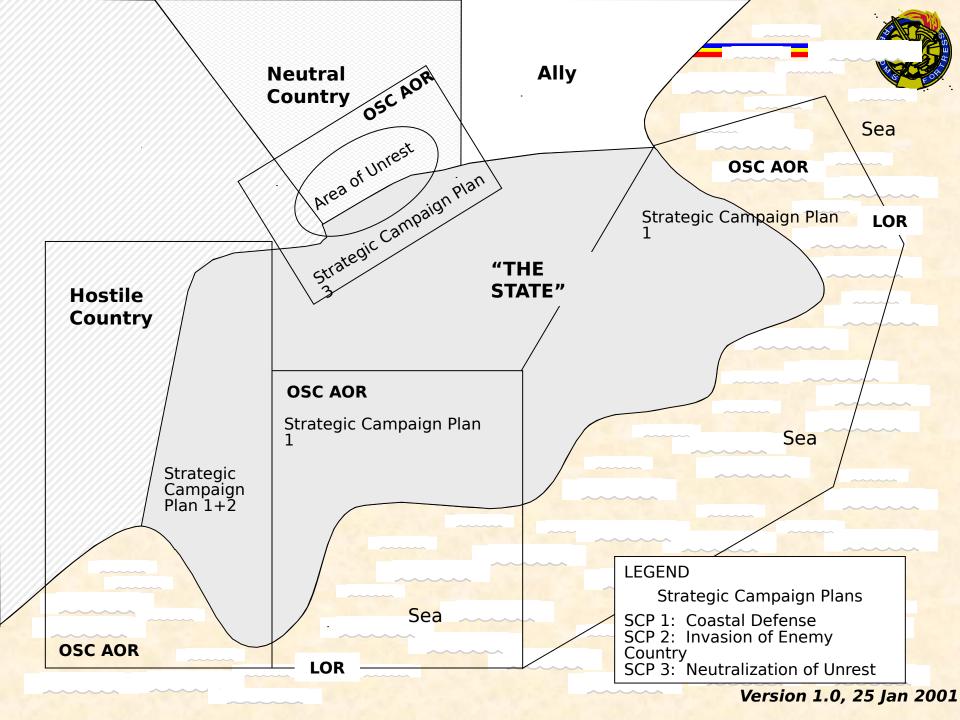
Sophisticated Ambush

Spoiling Attack
Counterattack

Raid

Strike

Maneuver Defense
Area Defense
Integrated
Decentralized







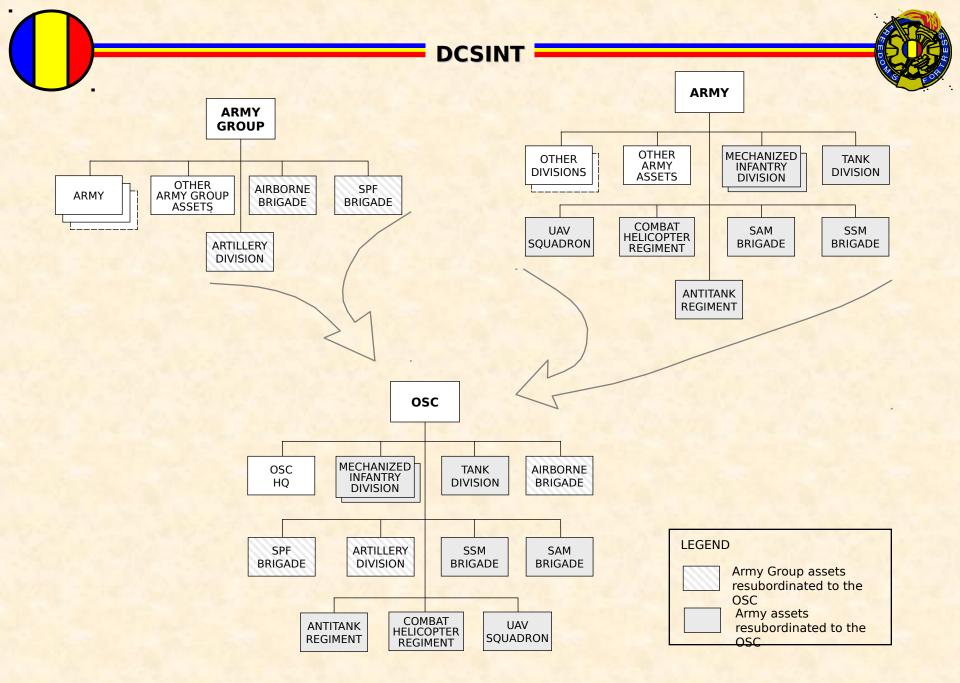
## OPFOR Command and Control





### OPFOR Command and Control

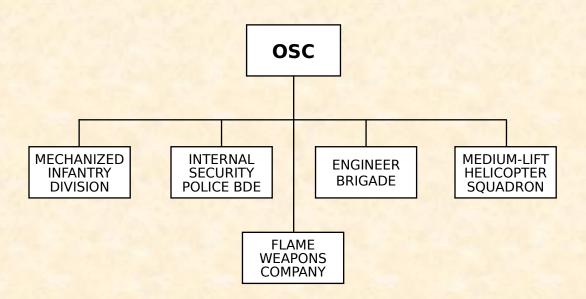
- The Operational-Strategic Command (OSC)
- Command/Support Relationships
- · AORs
- The Command Group and Staff
- The Strike System



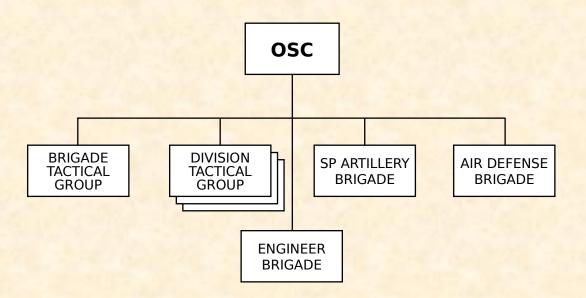
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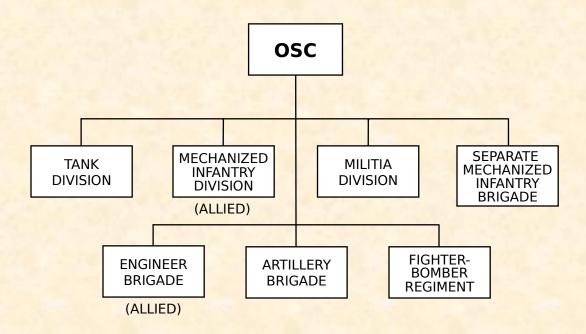






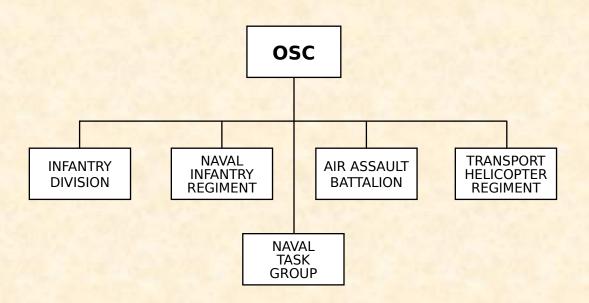






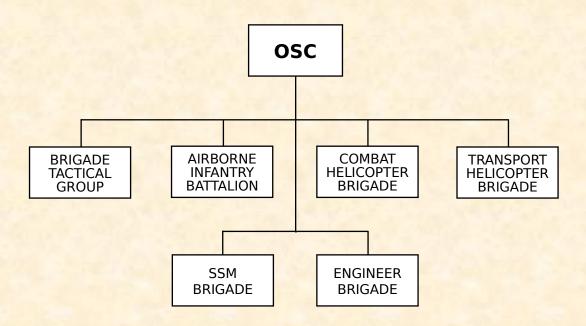












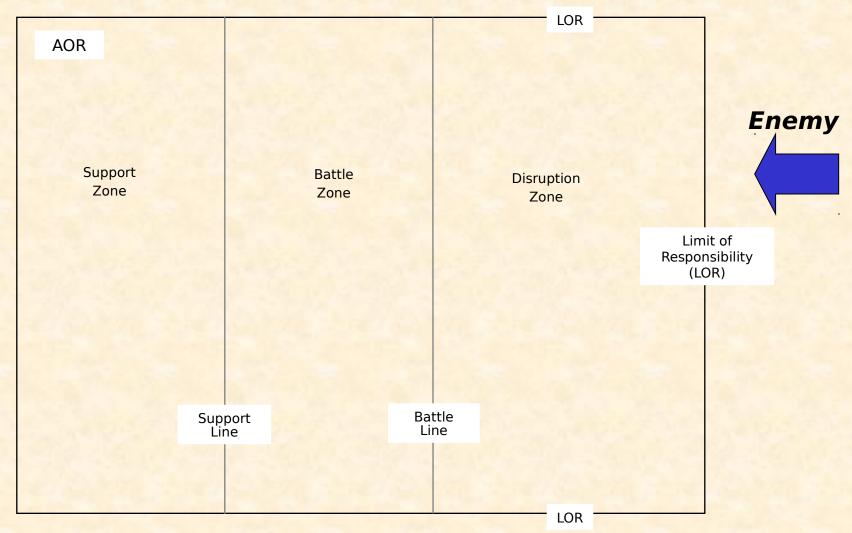


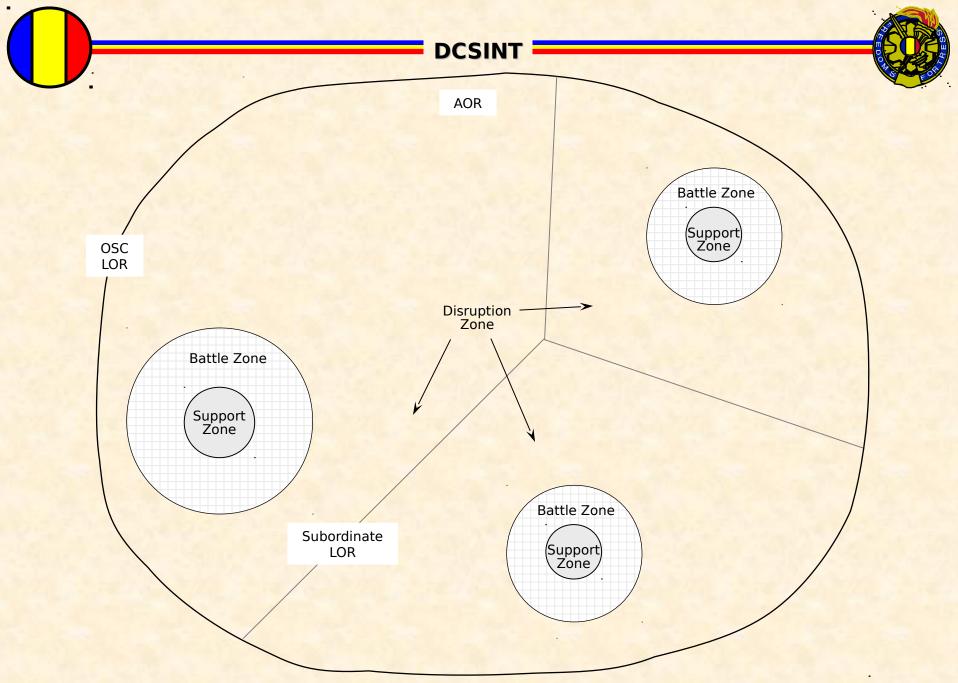


NO PARTIES OF THE PARTIES	Commanded by	Logistics from	Positioned by	Priorities from
Constituent	Gaining	Gaining	Gaining	Gaining
Dedicated	Gaining	Parent	Gaining	Gaining
Supporting	Parent	Parent	Supported	Supported
Affiliated	Self	Self	Self	Mutual
				Agreement

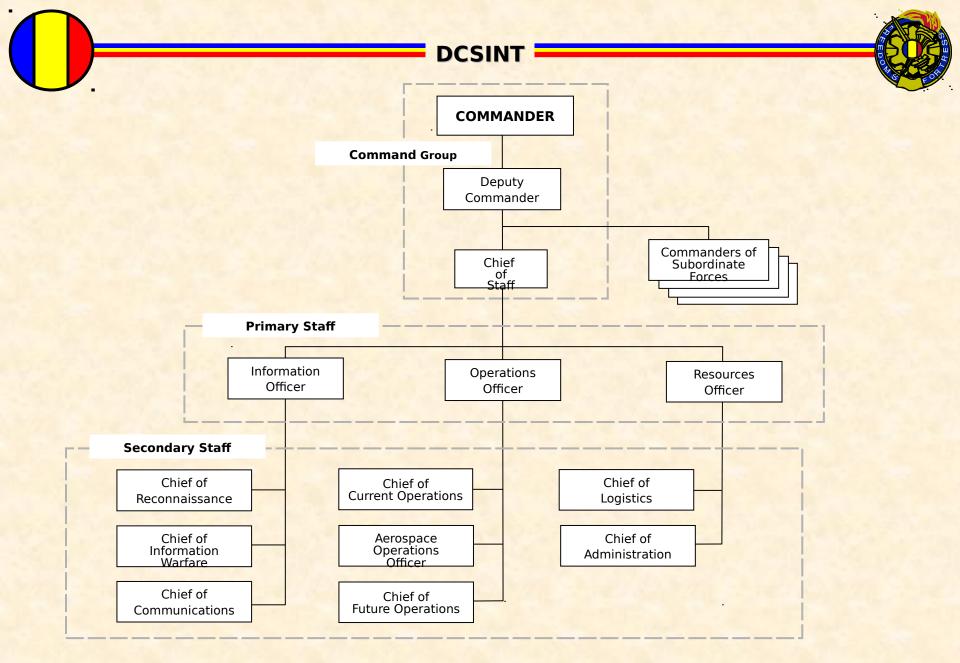




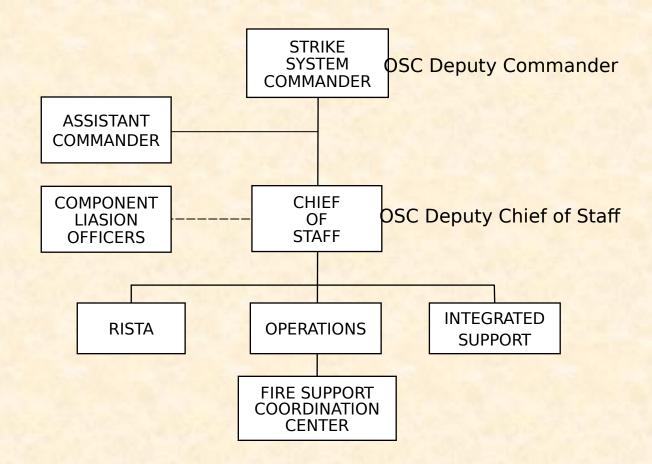


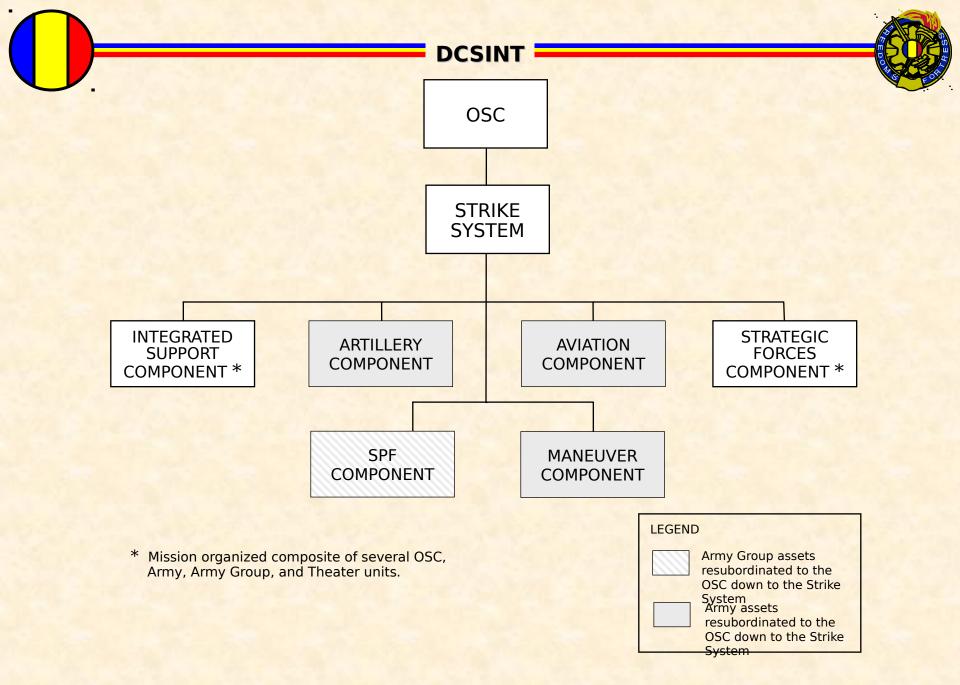


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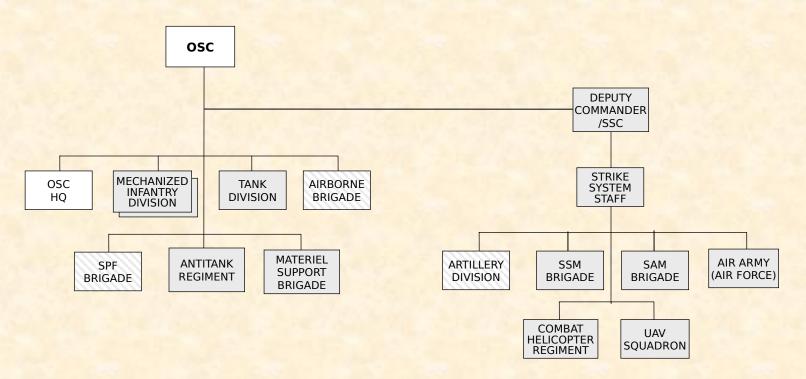












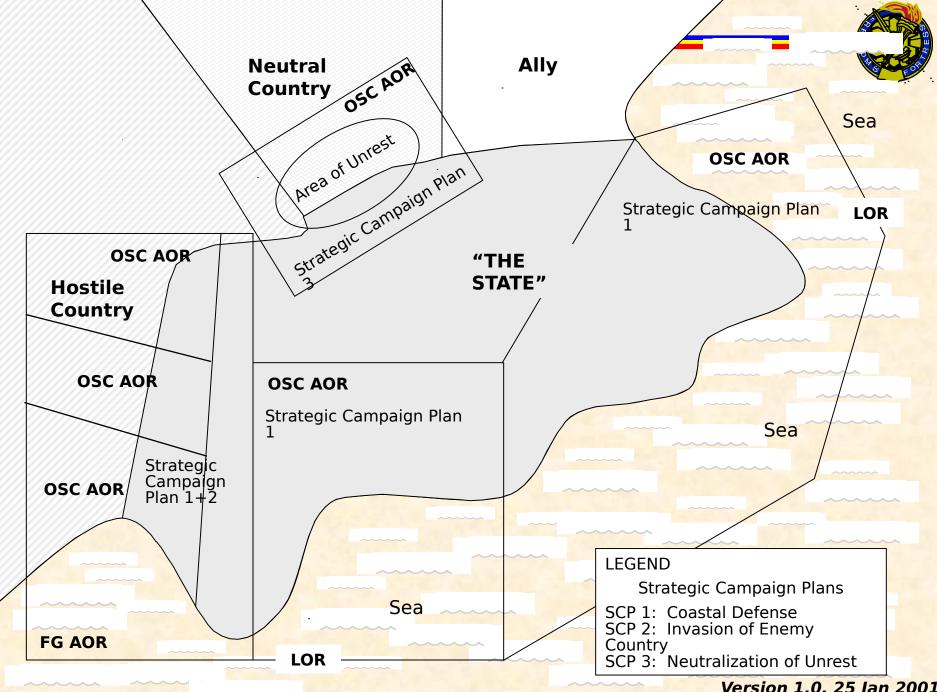


Figure 2-x OSCs and Strategic Campaign Plans

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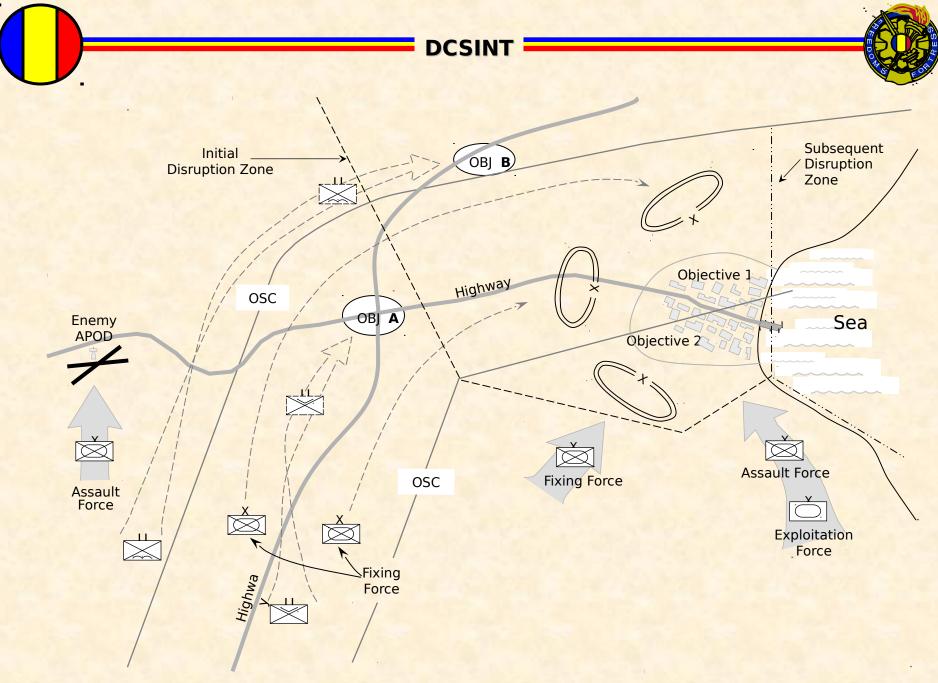
# OPFOR Types of Offensive Action





### Massed Attack

•Fixes and isolates enemy combat power in order to destroy his C2 and logistics structure to force an operational decision.





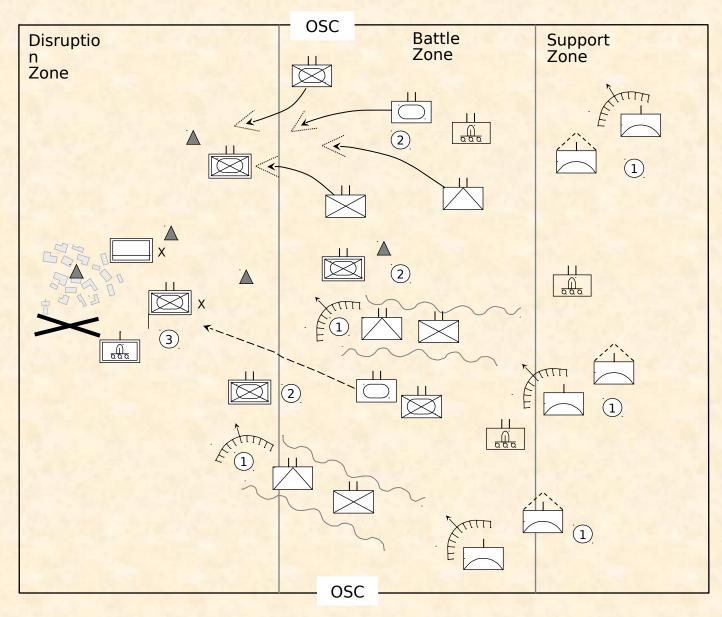


### Dispersed Attack

•Takes advantage of a window of opportunity to destroy key enemy systems and cause politically unacceptable casualties while preserving combat power.







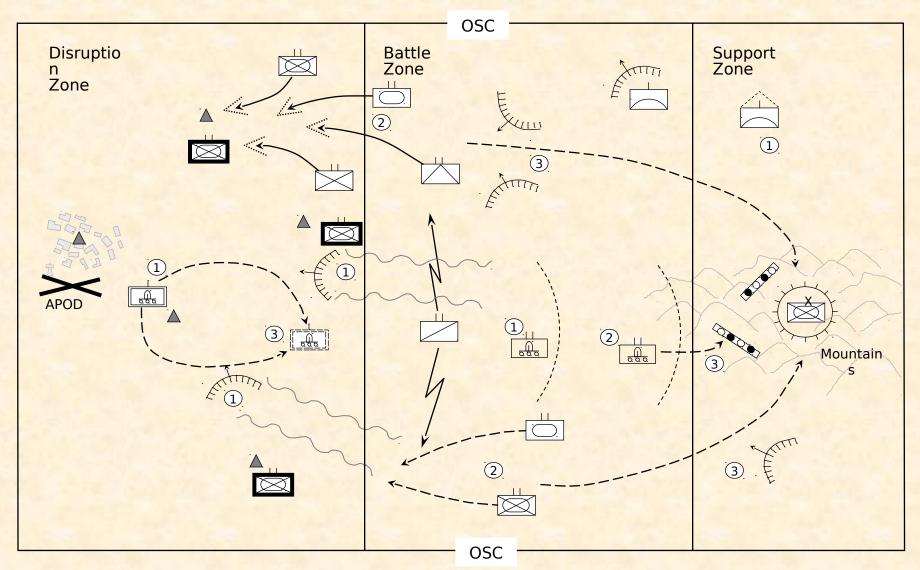




### Sophisticated Ambush

•The linking in time and task of RISTA, strike asset(s) and window of opportunity to destroy key enemy systems.



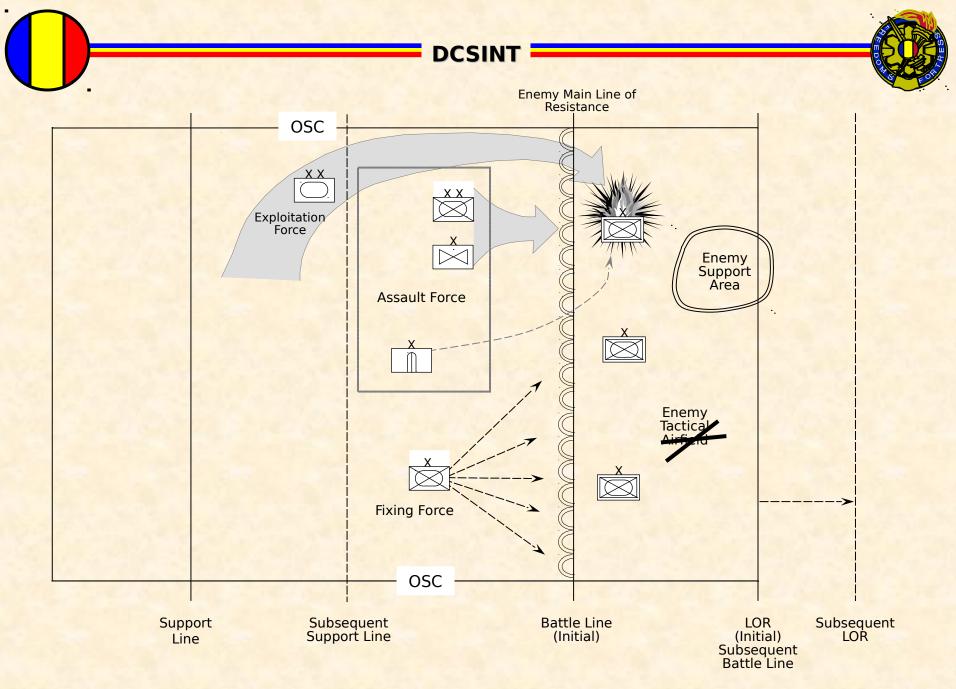




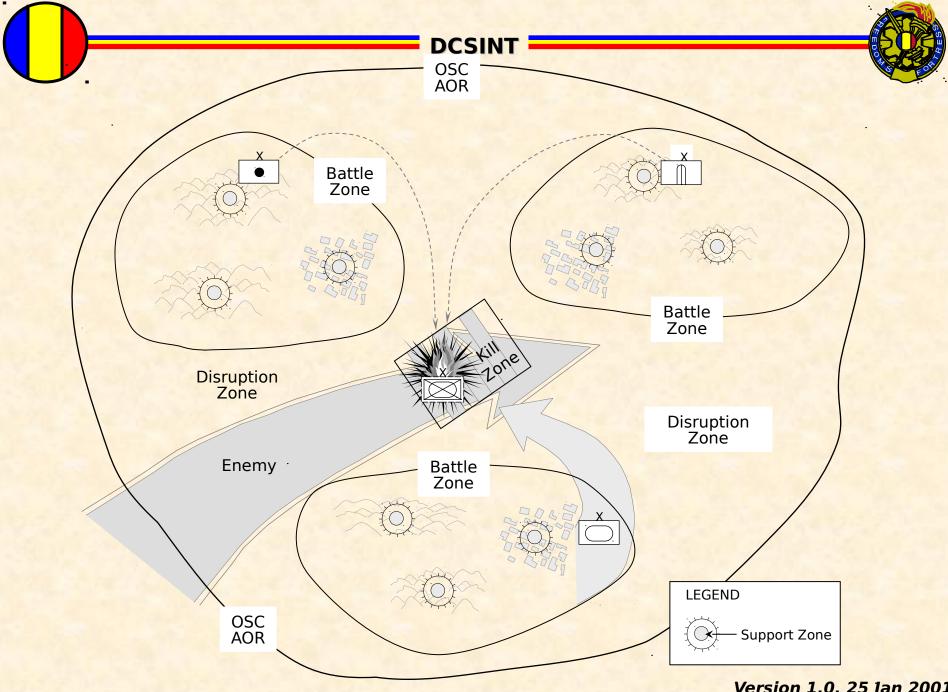


### Strike

 An attack designed to destroy an enemy force through the synergistic combination of precision fires and ground maneuver.



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### Spoiling Attack

•An attack designed to disrupt the enemy's preparations and control the tempo of operations.

#### Counterattack

 An attack designed to culminate the enemy's operation and seize the initiative.

### · Raid

- An offensive operation designed to deny the enemy freedom of movement and permit him no sanctuary.
- Typically targeting a stationary element.





## OPFOR Types of Defensive Action





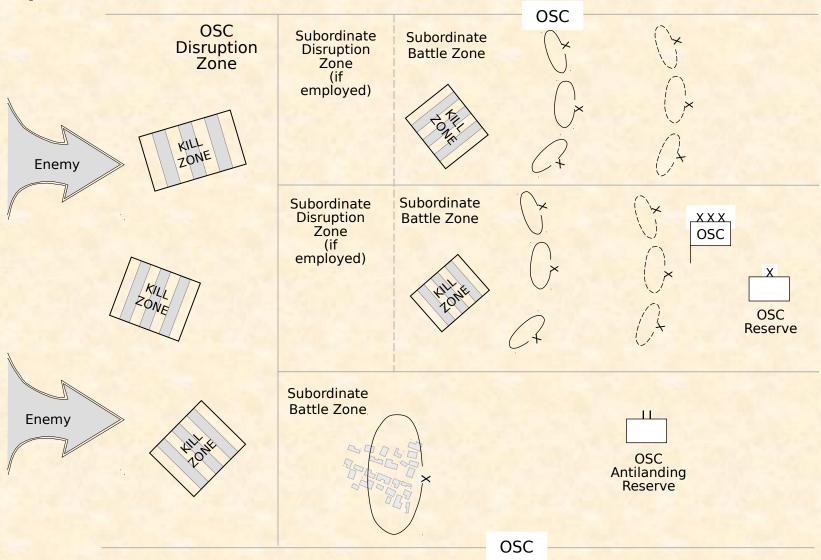
#### Maneuver Defense

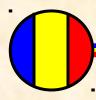
•Fixes and isolates enemy combat power in order to destroy his C2 and logistics structure to achieve operational decision.



#### **DCSINT**



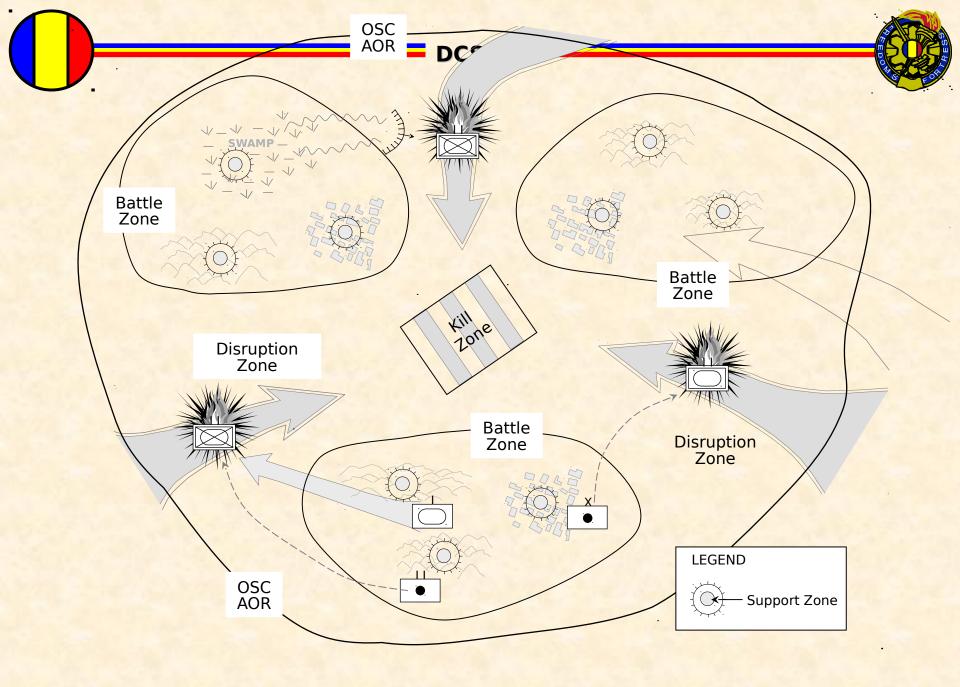






#### Integrated Area Defense

•Preserves combat power while sapping the enemy's will and capability to fight and providing time for the OPFOR NCA to attack the enemy's strategic center of gravity.



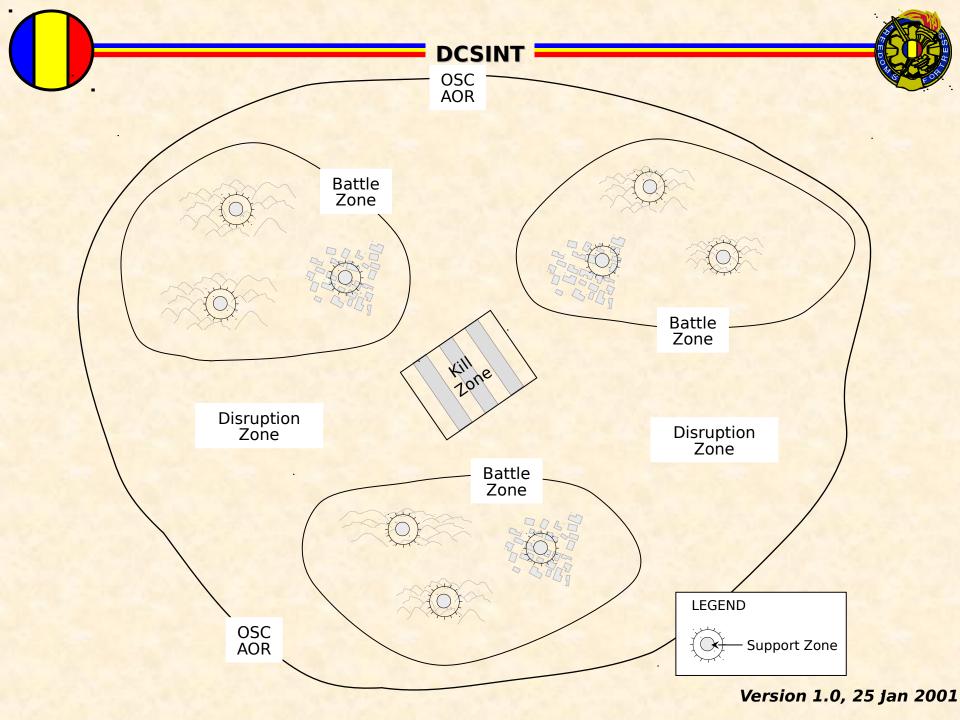
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## Decentralized AreaDefense

•Preserves combat power and provides time for the OPFOR NCA to attack the enemy's strategic center of gravity.







#### · Cover

Protects another OPFOR force from attack.

#### Delay

•Provides time for another OPFOR force to prepare and execute an operation.





#### **Supporting Operations**

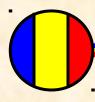
#### Information Warfare

• EW, Protection and Security, Deception, Destruction, Perception Management





### Differences





#### Differences

- Objectives (destroy key systems, cause casualties)
- Reconnaissance
  - Mission, not force
  - Commander has complete freedom in assigning recon mission to his forces
- Isolate Combat Power- Strike C2/Log
- Dispersed artillery, massed effects
- Use of Infantry
- OSC Structure
- Affiliated Forces, Situational Organization
- Strike System
  - Dispersion (C2, Location/Met Data, Redundancy)
  - All asset integration
  - · PGM
- Disruption Zone
  - Strike, Opportunity and Security
  - •RISTA, Kill Zones, Counter-recon, Ambush





#### Objectives

- Destroy Key Systems
- Eliminate Resolve
- Render Enemy Combat Power Irrelevant
- Preserve Own Combat Power





#### **Objectives - Not**

- Will not focus on destruction of enemy maneuver
- Will not try to overwhelm with echelons
- Will not attack from march to timetable
- Will not rely on use of massed artillery





# OPFOR Supporting Tactics





#### **Tactics (Infantry)**

- OPFOR does not focus on 'mounted vs dismounted'
- OPFOR infantry considered primary tank killer
- Infantry infiltration and ambush are critical to OPFOR operations
- OPFOR infantry trained in multiple infiltration methods
- OPFOR infantry routinely executes and supplements reconnaissance missions





#### Tactics (Recon)

- Ground Reconnaissance is the primary source of intel for the OPFOR
- Reconnaissance is a mission not a force or unit
- OPFOR commanders will commit all necessary combat power to having 'eyes on' critical targets
- Reconnaissance units are the primary collectors, but will be supplemented (or replaced) by infantry, armor, engineer, air defense, NBC, artillery and aviation small units as necessary
- Affiliated forces and friendly civilians are a key element of the OPFOR reconnaissance effort





#### **Tactics (Artillery)**

- OPFOR artillery is trained and equipped to mass fires without massing systems
- OPFOR artillery has the capability to use ADHPM and WMD
- Focus of OPFOR artillery effort is on the destruction of key enemy weapon systems, C2 nodes, logistics centers and vulnerable troop concentrations
- Focus of OPFOR artillery is NOT on high-volume suppression missions or counterfire vs. non-precision systems
- Maximum effort will be made to protect OPFOR artillery systems capable of precision strike





#### Tactics (Anti-tank)

- Contemporary OPFOR organizations are equipped with 2-3 times the number of antitank systems possessed by current OPFOR
- OPFOR AT enables infantry units to ambush and destroy enemy mobile systems throughout the battlespace
- OPFOR AT-equipped infantry (typically on close terrain or in prepared positions) is the primary killer of enemy armored systems -- OPFOR tanks exploit weaknesses in enemy defenses to rapidly maneuver to kill soft C2 nodes, logistics centers and vulnerable troop concentrations





#### Tactics (NBC)

- Focus of WMD efforts are:
  - Deny enemy entry into theater
  - Cause politically unacceptable casualties
  - Change the nature of the conflict
- When OPFOR WMD use is tied to specific ground 'maneuver scheme' it will be to provide combat forces with a window of opportunity in which to operate.
- Tactical units (e.g. divisional BM-21s) may be called upon to execute a WMD strike in support of operational or strategic objectives





#### Summary

- Operational Design
- · C2
- Offensive COA
- Defensive COA
- Differences
- Supporting Tactics





## Questions?